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Weekly Labor News Memorandum

Volume XIX Number 27 July 1, 1964

PRICES Page 1
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TRAINING FOR ELECTRONICS MECHANICS Page 1
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MOBILITY OF THE LABOR FORCE Page 2
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COUNSELOR TRAINING Page 3
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U. S. LABOR FORCE Page 3
The unemployment rate for the Nation was down to 5.1 percent in mid-May, the lowest point in more than 4 years.

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BARGAINING IN SECOND HALF OF 1964 Pages 3 and 4
At least 140 large companies and associations of employers in New York State meet with union representatives in the next six months for reopening or renewal of their labor agreements covering over 300,000 workers.

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WORK STOPPAGES Page 4
A 4-state stoppage of auto delivery companies began on June 22. In New York State 400 teamsters of the Anchor Motor Freight Company in Tarrytown are involved.

STATE OF NEW YORK Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

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Prepared by

State of New York – Department of Labor

Division of Research and Statistics

80 Centre Street

New York 13, N.Y.

PRICES

Retail. Consumer prices in the Nation in May were, on the average, at the same level as in April. There were some price drops -- costs were down for eggs, beef, pork, some vegetables, strawberries, milk, sugar, fuel, oil, textiles, housefurnishings, appliances, and new cars. But these declines were offset by price rises for potatoes, bananas, grapefruit, coffee, used cars, gasoline, many types of apparel, medical services, and barber and beauty shop services. Since last May, the national Consumer Price Index has risen 1.5 percent, nearly all of it in the period from June to January.

About 200,000 workers whose pay is adjusted according to national or city consumer price indexes will receive small pay increases, mainly one cent an hour, based on the May index. Those getting an extra penny an hour include 90,000 aerospace workers and 80,000 workers in the meatpacking industry.

The Consumer Price Index for the 17-county New York metropolitan area edged up 0.1 of a percent between mid-April and mid-May. Food and transportation costs held steady over the month, but there were small increases in costs for housing, apparel and upkeep, medical care, personal care, and reading and recreation.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY

Item	United States			New York City		
	May 1964	Percent change: Month	Year	May 1964	Percent change: Month	Year
All items	107.8	0	+1.5	110.2	+0.1	+2.2
Food	105.5	-0.2	+1.2	107.5	0	+1.1
Housing	106.9	-0.1	+1.1	111.5	+0.1	+2.3
Apparel and upkeep	105.7	+0.1	+1.3	108.6	+0.3	+3.0
Transportation	109.1	+0.1	+1.6	106.3	0	+1.0
Medical care	119.1	+0.1	+2.3	119.1	+0.2	+1.9
Personal care	108.9	+0.2	+1.0	107.8	+0.3	+0.6
Reading and recreation	114.1	+0.1	+3.1	122.6	+0.1	+5.7
Other goods and services	108.7	+0.1	+2.5	111.5	0	+5.0

Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1957-1959=100).

Wholesale. The national index of wholesale prices of the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1957-1959=100) fell off half a percent between mid-April and mid-May, to 100.1 (it was 100.0 a year earlier). The weekly index shows that since mid-May wholesale prices have moved up a bit; it stood at 100.4 on June 23.

TRAINING FOR ELECTRONICS MECHANICS

A State-federal pilot project for electronics mechanics (computer) has started in New York City under the Manpower Development and Training Act. Two classes of 20 trainees each will undergo a 54-week program of studies. The course will be divided into 27 weeks of on-the-job (OJT) training and 27 weeks of classroom study. Total cost of the project is $89,269, which includes the costs of instruction and allowances for the school portion of the training. During the on-the-job phase of training, students will receive wages from the employer.

The on-the-job training will be conducted in the MAI Equipment Corp. industrial plant at 47 West Street, New York -- all trainees who successfully complete the 54-week course are assured of jobs with the firm. The classroom studies will be in George Westinghouse Vocational High School, 105 Johnson Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

MOBILITY OF THE LABOR FORCE

Some 10.9 percent of workers in the Nation who were unemployed in March 1962 moved to another county by March 1963, compared with 5.7 percent of those who were working at that time. About 72 percent of the unemployed who migrated were employed a year later, but only 55 percent of the nonmigrants. Migrants on the average are younger than nonmigrants and not so well established in terms of job tenure or occupational achievement. Their unemployment rates both before and after migration were twice as high as the rate for nonmigrants. These are advance findings from a survey made in March 1963 of the employment status of persons who changed their county of residence between March 1962 and March 1963. The survey of men 18 to 64 years old was conducted and tabulated by the Bureau of the Census for the Bureau of Labor Statistics.

The most mobile group of men were those who had been outside the civilian labor force in 1962, mostly in school or college, or the Armed Forces. Some 15 percent of them moved by March 1963, but their change of residence had doubtless been anticipated for some time and may, in many cases, have actually been a return home.

In general, age is one of the strongest determinants of migration. At younger ages not only was there a greater propensity to migrate but the moves were also of greater length -- they frequently involved crossing State lines. The migration rate for men who were family heads (6 percent) was about one-third smaller than the rate for other men. Nonwhite men -- both employed and unemployed -- had lower migration rates than whites. Low earnings as well as other factors which prevent many of them from accumulating adequate financial resources may have inhibited inter-county movement.

Half of the migrants gave work-related factors -- to take a job, look for work, or make a job transfer -- as reasons for their moves. The single most important reason, to take a job, accounted for 30 percent. Young workers were less likely than older workers to move for these economic reasons; marriage and moving for family reasons were more important among young men.

As might be expected, the unemployed frequently cited job factors as the reasons why they moved. Approximately two-thirds of the migrants who had been unemployed in March 1962 moved for work-related reasons -- almost as many moved to take a job as to look for work.

Only about 25 percent of the migrants who had been unemployed in March 1962 were out of work a year later compared with about 40 percent of the nonmigrants who had been jobless at the earlier date. On the other hand, some of the persons who had been employed or not in the civilian labor force before they moved were unemployed in March 1963.

Nine out of ten migrants were employed both in March 1962 and March 1963 and 2 out of 3 of those employed at both dates remained in the same broad occupational group. (Advance Summary Special Labor Force Report, "Geographic Mobility and Employment Status, March 1962 and March 1963," U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

COUNSELOR TRAINING

A total of 25 universities will train the 2,000 counselor aides and youth advisors being recruited by the U. S. Department of Labor to help salvage the Nation's disadvantaged youth. The majority of the courses are scheduled to begin July 13 and run through September 15. Candidates for the training program must take an examination June 27 at their nearest Public Employment Service office. Eligible are college graduates with background and experience in sociology, education, social sciences, social work or related fields. They also must be unemployed at the time the training begins.

Candidates over 21 who have had experience or training in working with disadvantaged youth, but who are not necessarily college graduates, are eligible for training as youth advisors under the same program.

The universities' intensive program will focus on basic counselor training supplemented with courses in the economics of the labor market, the culture of poverty, employment service operations, job counseling of disadvantaged youth, job development, and job placement techniques. Trainees will receive their tuition, room and board, and costs of transportation to and from the university. They may earn up to $15 a week by participating in the on-the-job training phase of the program. Although no jobs are guaranteed the trainees who successfully complete the course, a severe shortage of some 31,000 counselors makes very likely their employment with State-federal public employment services, private agencies who deal with disadvantaged young people, or in proposed federal programs.

U. S. LABOR FORCE

The unemployment rate for the Nation was down to 5.1 percent in mid-May, the lowest point in more than 4 years. The jobless total of 3.6 million was 300,000 below April's level -- all but teenagers showed greater-than-seasonal declines. Jobless rates for all adult men and for married men continued to edge down, and reached their lowest levels since the summer of 1957. Unemployment among adult women also improved considerably for the first time in many months. In contrast, the teenage unemployment rate of 16 percent was close to the April figure and about at the average level of the past year. Long-term unemployment -- more than 15 weeks -- was 200,000 lower this May than a year ago, or half of the 400,000 reduction in unemployment between May 1963 and May 1964.

Total employment in the Nation went up by 1.2 million between April and May, which was about 200,000 above seasonal expectations. More than half of the rise was in agriculture. The total civilian labor force of 77.5 million in mid-May was 1.6 million above a year ago for the second successive month. And the average rise for the first 5 months of 1964 has been somewhat above the amount expected on the basis of long-term trends. (U. S. Bureaus of Employment Security and Labor Statistics.)

BARGAINING IN SECOND HALF OF 1964

At least 140 large companies and associations of employers in New York State meet with union representatives in the next six months for reopening or renewal of their labor agreements. These agreements affect over 300,000 workers in the State (each involves 500 or more workers).

Two construction associations will be negotiating in July with painters and marble workers in the New York metropolitan area; a third building trades group bargains with carpenters in the Syracuse area. A large bakery in New York City and a group of Buffalo meat packers hold contract talks with their union employees in July.

(Continued on next page)

Seven agreements in the apparel industry in the New York metropolitan area come up for negotiation in August, involving companies in the belt, button, neckwear, and embroidery branches of the industry. General Motors is scheduled to negotiate in August with Auto Workers in Buffalo, Rochester, and Lockport and with Electrical Workers (IUE) in Rochester. In October four New York City newspapers and one news syndicate bargain with Local 3 of the Newspaper Guild. Major contract negotiations in December include those of the New York Telephone Company with its Commercial and Traffic unions in Upstate New York.

To obtain a "Calendar of Collective Bargaining, New York State, July - December 1964," write to: Department of Labor, (Room 679), 80 Centre Street, New York, New York, 10013.

WORK STOPPAGES

A 4-state stoppage of auto delivery companies began on June 22 -- in New York State 400 teamsters of the Anchor Motor Freight Company in Tarrytown are involved. The strike affects the delivery of new cars from the plants to the dealers. If it continues it may cause shutdowns at the affected plants when storage place is exhausted. Over-all, 1,120 persons in the State were directly involved in work stoppages on June 27, compared with 830 on June 20. No major work stoppages of more than a week's duration are currently in effect in the State.

Preliminary data of the Division of Research and Statistics on the work stoppages in effect at the close of Saturday, June 27, were:

Area	Stoppages	Workers	Area	Stoppages	Workers
New York State	17	1,120	Kingston area	2	255
New York City	6	220	Nassau-Suffolk	1	10
Rest of State	11	900	Rochester area	-	-
Albany area	-	-	Syracuse area	-	-
Binghamton area	1	90	Utica area	-	-
Buffalo area	3	115	Westchester	3	420
Elmira area	-	-	Other	1	10

New stoppages

Two work stoppages, involving 420 persons, began in the State during the week and were still in effect on June 27.

New York City ..... none.

Rest of State ..... 420 in 2 stoppages, including:
400: Anchor Motor Freight Corp., Tarrytown.
Local 445, Teamsters.

Terminations

Two work stoppages, involving 135 workers, were terminated in the State during the week ending June 27.

New York City ..... none.

Rest of State ..... 135 in 2 stoppages, including:
130: Jarl Extrusion Inc. and Air Seal Co. of N. Y., East Rochester.
District 6, Machinists (began June 11).

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Weekly Labor News Memorandum

Volume XIX Number 28 July 8, 1964

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING Page 1

For the 85 contract settlements reached in the State in April, the average raise was 7.8 cents an hour.

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EARNINGS IN APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES Page 2

Average straight-time earnings were $1.52 an hour for nonsupervisory workers in the Nation's apparel and accessory stores in June 1962. A tenth of these approximately 600,000 workers earned less than $1 an hour and about a seventh earned $1 to $1.05 an hour.

* * *

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS Page 3

Women sewing-machine operators, they outnumber all other occupations in the men's and boys' suit and coat industry in Rochester, N. Y., averaged $2.19 an hour for straight-time work in the production of coats and $2.11 in the production of trousers in October 1963.

* * *

PUTTING YOUTH TO WORK Page 3

Now available from the Public Relations Office of the New York State Division of Employment is a booklet, "Putting Youth to Work -- How the New York State Employment Service Helps Young People Get Jobs." It provides information for agencies and individuals who deal with youth on the State services available to youth seeking employment.

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WORK STOPPAGES Page 4

Two work stoppages began on July 1 in the Syracuse area: one involved 400 sheet-metal workers and the other 115 asbestos workers.

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STATE OF NEW YORK Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

Prepared by

State of New York – Department of Labor

Division of Research and Statistics

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COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

An average (median) raise of 7.8 cents an hour was negotiated in 85 agreements reached in the State in April. The average was 8 cents an hour for agreements reached in March. Of the 85 April agreements, 9 gave no general wage raise. Averaging only those April settlements that gave increases, the median was 8.4 cents an hour. About 43,100 workers were affected by the April settlements.

Nearly 4 of 5 of the April settlements made changes in health and welfare, pension plans, paid holidays, vacations, or other fringe benefits.

Recent settlements in the State that involved relatively large numbers of workers included:

1. New York Telephone Co.; Empire City Subway Co. Ltd. and Communications Workers, New York State (23,800 workers): $2 to $5 a week retroactive to February 27. Three weeks vacation after 10 years (was after 15 years). Improved medical-surgical plan effective May 1, 1964. Effective March 1, 1964 major medical benefits raised from $15,000 to $20,000 for regular workers and dependents under age 65 and from $2,500 to $5,000 for retirees and dependents, and for dependents age 65 and over of regular workers; worker's cost for life insurance reduced from 50 cents to 40 cents per $1,000 in excess of first $2,000 of coverage. Improved pension plan including eligibility requirement for benefits at age 65 reduced from 20 years to 15 years service; pension reduced by 1/3 of Social Security benefit (was 1/2); provision for benefits for surviving spouse or parent of workers who die prior to retirement. Number of courses increased under tuition-aid plan. April settlement.

2. New York Telephone Co. and Telephone Traffic Union, Ind., New York metropolitan area (13,400 workers): $2 to $3 a week effective March 6. Fringe benefits changes same as New York Telephone Co. and Empire City Subway Co. Ltd. and Communications Workers above. March settlement.

3. Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. and Insurance Workers, Local 5, New York State (1,700 workers): Varying weekly raises for agents based on commissions effective April 22; raise in income subsidy payments to bring minimum total weekly income to $100 (was $80). Pro-rata vacation benefits for new agents hired between April and August. Family coverage added to major medical plan; major medical plan established for widows of agents with 20 years or more service; $10,000 life insurance for active agents (was $5,000) and coverage for retirees to be raised to $5,000; improved disability benefits. Temporary pension benefits for early retirees with 20 years or more service raised from $25 to $40 a month at age 55 ranging up to $80 at age 60 to 65 (was $50 maximum); improved survivor benefits for widows of retirees. April settlement.

4. Building Employers Trades Assn.; Ithaca-Cortland Builders Exchange Inc. and Carpenters, Finger Lakes and Vicinity District Council, 10 Upstate Counties (1,420 workers): 15 cents an hour effective June 1, added 10 cents effective September 1, 1964, 25 cents effective June 1, 1965 and 1966, with union to have option of allocating raises to wages or fringe benefits; new rate $4.20. Company pays 2 cents an hour a worker to Construction Industry Fund effective June 1, 1964. April settlement.

5. Building Trades Employers Assn. of Rochester, New York Inc. and Carpenters, Rochester District Council, Rochester area (1,200 workers): 18 cents an hour effective May 1, added 18 cents effective May 1, 1965; new rate $4.53 an hour. April settlement.

EMPLOYEE EARNINGS IN RETAIL APPAREL AND ACCESSORY STORES

Average straight-time earnings were $1.52 an hour for nonsupervisory workers in the Nation's apparel and accessory stores in June 1962. A tenth of these approximately 600,000 workers earned less than $1 an hour, about a seventh earned $1 to $1.05 an hour, and a sixth earned $2 or more an hour. During the survey week nearly a third of the employees worked on a part-time basis (less than 35 hours a week), two-fifths worked from 35 to 40 hours inclusive, while nearly a fifth worked more than 44 hours a week. Average weekly earnings were $52.83 -- $12.37 for those who worked less than 15 hours to $89.10 for those who worked 49 or more hours a week.

These are some of the highlights of a survey by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics of employment, average hourly and weekly earnings, and weekly hours of work of nonsupervisory employees in apparel and accessory stores in June 1962. This survey supplements a similar study conducted by the Bureau in June 1961. The data were obtained from a nationwide survey of retail trade (excluding eating and drinking places).

Among the four geographic regions of the United States, pay levels ranged from $1.29 in the South to $1.73 an hour in the West. Men averaged $1.87 an hour, 53 cents more than women. Metropolitan area workers averaged $1.59 an hour, compared with $1.24 for nonmetropolitan area workers.

Workers in establishments which, for the most part, were subject to the provisions of the Fair Labor Standards Act averaged $1.59 an hour, 11 cents more than those in nonsubject establishments.

Regional pay levels and the percent of employees earning less than $1, $1 to $1.05, $1.25 or more, and $2 or more, for apparel and accessory stores, including men's and boys' clothing stores, women's ready-to-wear stores, and shoe stores, separately, for 1961 and 1962 are listed below:

Region	Average hourly earnings		Percent of employees earning -							
			Less than $1		$1 to $1.05		$1.25 or more		$2 or more	
	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961	1962	1961
Apparel and accessory stores										
United States	$1.52	$1.50	9	15	14	13	59	58	16	17
Northeast	1.67	1.66	1	3	9	12	71	70	21	22
South	1.29	1.22	20	39	22	12	38	35	8	9
North Central	1.47	1.48	10	13	17	16	54	55	14	14
West	1.73	1.77	2	3	7	7	82	81	24	26
Men's and boys' clothing stores										
United States	1.76	1.75	6	7	11	10	73	74	30	29
Northwest	1.93	1.92	1	2	7	7	82	84	38	38
South	1.49	1.45	16	20	14	14	56	52	18	17
North Central	1.67	1.71	7	6	14	12	68	73	24	26
West	1.97	1.96	1	1	7	5	90	89	40	37
Women's ready-to-wear stores										
United States	1.36	1.36	10	17	17	14	53	52	8	10
Northeast	1.49	1.53	1	2	9	13	68	68	11	13
South	1.18	1.13	24	42	26	14	30	29	4	6
North Central	1.29	1.30	12	18	20	18	45	44	6	8
West	1.55	1.57	3	4	7	8	76	76	13	12
Shoe stores										
United States	1.76	1.71	6	11	11	9	69	68	29	28
Northeast	1.92	1.93	2	5	7	7	79	79	36	41
South	1.46	1.41	13	23	19	11	49	49	15	13
North Central	1.80	1.66	6	10	11	12	70	65	28	20
West	1.96	1.96	3	3	5	7	85	83	44	45

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Bulletin No. 1380-5, "Employee Earnings in Retail Apparel and Accessory Stores, June 1962."

OCCUPATIONAL EARNINGS IN MEN'S AND BOYS' SUITS AND COATS

Women sewing-machine operators, the most important occupation, numerically, in the men's and boys' suit and coat industry in Rochester, N. Y., averaged $2.19 an hour for straight-time work in coat fabrication and $2.11 in trouser fabrication in October 1963. Women hand finishers, the second most important occupation, averaged $1.82 an hour for coat fabrication work and $1.79 an hour for trouser fabrication work. Straight-time hourly earnings ranged from a low of $1.49 for work distributors (bundle carriers) on time work to $3.26 for cloth markers and cutters on incentive.

This study by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics covered establishments employing 5 or more workers and primarily engaged in manufacturing men's and boys' suits and coats. The establishments studied included 5 regular and cutting shops employing 6,106 workers. Straight-time hourly earnings for selected occupations in the industry in October 1963 follow:

Occupation	Cutting	Coat fabrication	Trouser fabrication	Miscellaneous
Cutters and markers, cloth (all men)	$3.24	-	-	-
Incentive	3.26	-	-	-
Basters, armhole, hand	-	$2.12 (a)	-	-
Basters, except armhole, hand	-	2.30 (a)	-	-
Buttonhole makers, hand (all women)	-	2.06 (a)	-	-
Finishers, hand (all women)	-	1.82 (a)	$1.79 (a)	-
Pressers, finish, hand (all men)	-	2.85	-	-
Incentive	-	2.86	-	-
Pressers, finish, machine (all men)	-	2.69	-	-
Incentive	-	2.69	-	-
Sewing-machine operators	-	2.29	2.12	-
Men	-	2.57 (a)	2.20 (a)	-
Women	-	2.19 (a)	2.11 (a)	-
Thread trimmers and basting pullers (all women)	-	1.78 (a)	1.91 (a)	-
Underpressers (all men)	-	2.60 (a)	2.37 (a)	-
Adjusters (repairmen) (all men)	-	-	-	$2.67 (b)
Janitors (all men)	-	-	-	1.69 (b)
Packers (all men)	-	-	-	2.32 (b)
Stock clerks, garments (all men)	-	-	-	2.08 (b)
Stock clerks, piece goods (all men)	-	-	-	1.80 (b)
Work distributors (bundle carriers)	-	-	-	1.49 (b)

a. All or predominantly incentive workers. b. All or predominantly timeworkers.
Source: U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

PUTTING YOUTH TO WORK

In 1963 more than 172,000 job seekers under 20 years of age registered for employment at the more than 125 local offices and the special program centers of the New York State Employment Service. In that year, some 90,000 counseling interviews were held; about 23,000 aptitude tests were given, and approximately 71,000 placements were made in full-time, part-time, temporary and summer jobs. To provide information for agencies and individuals who deal with youth, the Division of Employment has just published a booklet detailing the State services available to youth seeking employment. The booklet "Putting Youth To Work -- How the New York State Employment Service Helps Young People Get Jobs" is obtainable on request to:

Public Relations Office
New York State Department of Labor
Division of Employment
370 Seventh Avenue
New York, New York 10001

WORK STOPPAGES

Two work stoppages began on July 1 in the Syracuse area: one involved 400 sheetmetal workers and the other 115 asbestos workers. Also begun during the week ending July 4 were strikes involving 250 machinists employed by the Shepard Niles Crane & Hoist Co. in Schuyler County and 110 teamsters employed by A. Goodman & Sons in Queens. Over-all, 1,980 workers were directly involved in work stoppages in the State on July 4, compared with 1,300 on June 27. One major stoppage of more than one week's duration was in effect in the State on July 4 -- a 4-State stoppage of auto delivery companies that, in New York State, involved 500 teamsters in the Albany area and in Tarrytown.

Preliminary data of the Division of Research and Statistics on the work stoppages in effect at the close of Saturday, July 4, were:

Area	Stoppages	Workers	Area	Stoppages	Workers
New York State	18	1,980	Kingston area	2	255
New York City	6	290	Nassau-Suffolk	1	10
Rest of State	12(a)	1,690	Rochester area	-	-
Albany area	1	100	Syracuse area	2	515
Binghamton area	1	90	Utica area	-	-
Buffalo area	2	45	Westchester	2	410
Elmira area	-	-	Other	2	265

a. Sum of number of stoppages in individual areas is greater than the total because some strikes affect more than one area.

New stoppages

Four work stoppages, involving 875 persons, began in the State during the week and were still in effect on July 4.

New York City ..... 110 in 1 stoppage.
110: A. Goodman & Sons Inc., Queens.
Local 138, Teamsters.

Rest of State ..... 765 in 3 stoppages.
400: Central N.Y. Sheet Metal Contractors Assn., Syracuse area.
Local 58, Sheet Metal Workers.
250: Shepard Niles Crane & Hoist Co., Montour Falls (Schuyler County).
Lodge 1765, Machinists.
115: Syracuse Asbestos Contractors Assn., Syracuse.
Local 30, Asbestos Workers.

Terminations

Six work stoppages, involving 535 workers, were terminated in the State during the week ending July 4.

New York City ..... 380 in 3 stoppages, including:
300: Manufacturing companies of cinder blocks, Queens and Nassau.
Local 1175, Hod Carriers (began July 1).

Rest of State ..... 155 in 3 stoppages, including:
100: Building Trades Employers Assn. of Westchester & Putnam Counties Inc.
Locals 137, 137A, and 137B, Operating Engineers (began June 19).
50: Wagner Folding Box Corp., Buffalo.
Lodge 330, Machinists, (began June 16).

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Weekly Labor News Memorandum

Volume XIX Number 33 August 12, 1964

AREA LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS Pages 1-3
Unemployment in the State reached 400,000 in mid-June, which was 25,000 higher than in mid-May but 35,000 below a year ago. All the principal industrial areas of the State, except for the Buffalo and Utica-Rome areas, had more persons unemployed in June than in May. The Buffalo area, with employment on the rise in the nonelectrical machinery industry and in food processing plants, services, and government, was moved out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to the "moderate unemployment" C grouping in the latest (July) classifications of the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security.

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LOCAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS Page 4
A recently published report by the U.S. Department of Commerce entitled, "Local Economic Programs: A Case Book," that summarizes the situation of and activities in eight northeastern communities, includes Utica, Amsterdam, and Gloversville.

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UNION WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES Page 4
Union minimum hourly rates for selected occupations in the building trades in the five largest cities in New York State generally were higher at the end of the second quarter of 1964 than at its beginning. The second quarter is when most union contracts in the building trades come up for negotiation.

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WORK STOPPAGES Page 5
A 34-day stoppage of 400 sheet metal workers in the Syracuse area was terminated on August 3.

AUG 2 1964

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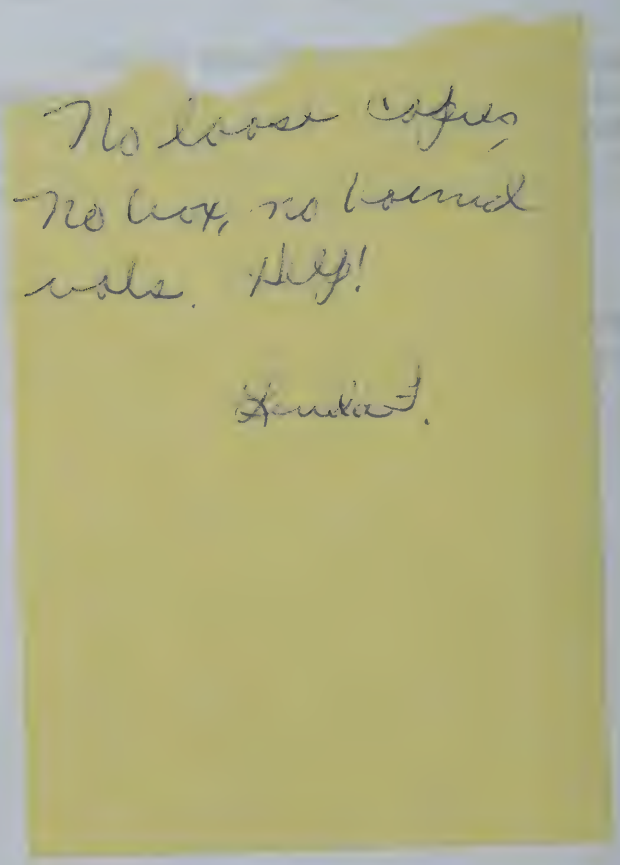

AREA LABOR MARKET DEVELOPMENTS

Unemployment in the State reached 400,000 in mid-June, which was 25,000 higher than in mid-May but 35,000 below a year ago. The unemployment rate for the State was 5.1 percent in mid-June; it was 4.8 percent in mid-May and 5.6 percent in June 1963. Among the principal industrial areas of the State, the unemployment rate in June ranged from a low of 2.5 percent in the Rochester area to a high of 5.9 percent in the Utica-Rome area.

Employment in the State, including the self-employed, domestics, and farm workers, rose to 7,420,000 in mid-June, an increase of 55,000 over May and 30,000 higher than in June 1963. New York City reported a drop of 3,200 between May and June, but all the other principal industrial areas of the State had more workers in June. (In the area table below, employment may be obtained by subtracting unemployment from civilian workforce.)

Area	Civilian workforce	Unemployment	Rate of unemployment	Percent change in rate of unemployment	
				Month	Year
New York State	7,820,000	400,000	5.1	+ 6.3	- 8.9
New York City	4,249,100	243,300	5.7	+ 7.5	- 9.5
Albany area	279,400	10,600	3.8	+11.8	- 7.3
Binghamton area	92,800	3,300	3.6	+ 9.1	-23.4
Buffalo area	521,700	22,800	4.4	- 2.2	-25.4
Nassau-Suffolk	714,300	32,800	4.6	+12.2	+15.0
Rochester area	288,600	7,100	2.5	+13.6	-16.7
Syracuse area	234,700	9,300	4.0	+ 2.6	- 9.1
Utica-Rome area	131,400	7,700	5.9	- 3.3	+ 1.7
Westchester	343,100	13,600	4.0	+11.1	- 4.8
Other	964,900	49,500	5.1	- 1.9	- 5.6

Note: The employment and unemployment data above include the self-employed, domestics, and farm workers. Those below do not.

Producers of electrical and nonelectrical machinery in the State continued to add workers in June as they did in May. Makers of photo and optical goods also expanded workforces in June as did food processing plants, the apparel trades, and printing and publishing houses. Over-all, factory employment in the State rose nearly 1 percent in June but was half a percent below the level a year ago (in the Nation, too, factory employment was nearly 1 percent higher in June than in May; and it was nearly 1 percent higher than a year ago).

Nonmanufacturing employment was up about 1 percent both in the State and Nation in June. All but one of the nine major areas of the State had more workers in nonmanufacturing establishments in June than in May -- Westchester had a gain of more than 2 percent. The Binghamton area reported a decline of half a percent for the month.

In the latest (July) classifications of the U.S. Bureau of Employment Security, the Buffalo industrial area was moved out of the "substantial unemployment" Group D category to the "moderate unemployment" C grouping. This change for Buffalo reflected job gains in nonelectrical machinery, food processing, service, and government. The Geneva-Canandaigua area was removed from the list of smaller areas with substantial unemployment.

The information that follows is taken from the given area's "Labor Market Letter" for July, prepared by the Division of Employment, or from the local press. (Employment data for each of the principal industrial areas of the State appear in the table at the top of page 3.)

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING (EXCEPT AGRICULTURE)
NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK CITY
(Data refer to mid-week of month; current data in thousands)

Industry group	New York State			New York City		
	June 1964	Percent change: Month	Year	June 1964	Percent change: Month	Year
Nonagricultural total	6,367.5	+0.8	+ 0.8	3,581.6	+0.3	+ 0.9
Manufacturing (a)	1,800.8	+0.8	- 0.5	869.9	+0.6	- 0.7
Durable goods (a)	796.9	+0.5	- 1.4	203.9	+0.4	- 1.8
Ordnance and accessories	8.5	0	-29.2	1.7	-5.6	-39.3
Lumber and wood products	15.7	+1.3	- 3.7	5.3	-1.9	- 5.4
Furniture and fixtures	34.3	+1.8	+ 0.9	16.9	+1.8	- 1.2
Stone, clay, and glass products	50.5	+1.2	+ 1.6	9.8	+2.1	- 5.8
Primary metal industries	71.4	-2.1	- 7.4	13.5	+0.7	- 3.6
Fabricated metal products	91.8	-0.1	+ 0.8	40.4	0	- 1.0
Machinery (except electrical)	155.9	+0.9	+ 1.3	34.7	+0.9	+ 6.1
Elec. machinery, equipment, supplies	162.7	+1.2	- 0.6	48.8	-0.2	- 4.1
Transportation equipment	104.8	+0.1	- 2.7	11.8	+3.5	+ 1.7
Instruments; photo, optical goods	101.4	+1.2	- 1.6	21.2	+0.5	- 2.8
Nondurable goods (a)	1,003.9	+1.0	+ 0.2	666.0	+0.7	- 0.4
Food and kindred products	143.4	+1.1	- 0.3	71.6	+0.4	- 1.1
Tobacco manufactures	2.9	0	0	2.8	0	- 3.4
Textile mill products	61.2	+1.0	- 3.6	38.1	+1.3	- 4.0
Apparel; finished fabric products	288.3	+0.4	+ 0.2	236.1	-0.1	- 0.5
Paper and allied products	65.0	+1.6	- 0.5	27.6	+1.5	- 1.4
Printing and publishing	173.7	+0.5	- 0.7	125.2	+0.2	- 2.1
Chemical and allied products	89.1	+0.9	+ 2.3	45.5	+0.7	+ 4.6
Petroleum and coal products	11.1	+0.9	- 3.5	8.4	0	- 2.3
Rubber products	23.3	+0.4	+ 3.6	10.2	-2.9	- 3.8
Leather and leather products	54.4	+2.4	+ 0.9	28.8	+3.6	+ 1.4
Miscellaneous manufacturing	91.5	+3.2	+ 3.2	71.7	+3.5	+ 3.9
Nonmanufacturing (a)	4,566.7	+0.8	+ 1.3	2,711.7	+0.2	+ 1.5
Extractive industries	9.2	+1.1	0	1.8	0	- 5.3
Contract construction	267.0	+3.2	- 6.8	126.6	+1.3	-11.6
Transportation and public utilities	472.8	+0.4	+ 0.5	312.4	-0.1	+ 0.3
Trade	1,293.6	+0.9	+ 0.9	742.6	+0.5	+ 1.6
Wholesale	421.4	+0.5	+ 0.3	307.5	+0.4	+ 0.5
Retail	872.2	+1.1	+ 1.2	435.0	+0.4	+ 2.3
Service and miscellaneous	1,107.9	+1.2	+ 4.0	671.9	+0.1	+ 4.3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	502.4	+0.2	+ 0.3	397.1	+0.2	+ 0.6
Government	913.7	-0.2	+ 2.2	459.3	+0.1	+ 3.0
Federal	181.9	-0.1	- 0.2	114.5	-0.1	+ 0.6
State and local	731.8	-0.2	+ 2.9	344.8	+0.2	+ 3.9

a. Because of rounding detail may not add to totals. Source: Division of Employment.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING
IN NEW YORK'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL AREAS AND IN THE NATION
(Data refer to mid-week of month; current data in thousands)

Industrial area	Total Nonagricultural: June 1964	Total Nonagricultural: Percent change: Month	Total Nonagricultural: Percent change: Year	Manufacturing: June 1964	Manufacturing: Percent change: Month	Manufacturing: Percent change: Year	Nonmanufacturing: June 1964	Nonmanufacturing: Percent change: Month	Nonmanufacturing: Percent change: Year
United States	59,093	+1.1	+2.6	17,382	+1.1	+1.6	41,711	+1.1	+3.0
New York State	6,367.5	+0.8	+0.8	1,800.8	+0.8	-0.5	4,566.7	+0.8	+1.3
New York City	3,581.6	+0.3	+0.9	869.9	+0.6	-0.7	2,711.7	+0.2	+1.5
Rest of State	2,785.9	+1.3	+0.6	930.9	+1.0	-0.4	1,855.0	+1.5	+1.0
Albany area	233.3	+1.0	+0.7	60.5	+0.2	-3.4	172.8	+1.3	+2.2
Binghamton area	78.3	+0.3	+0.4	34.9	+1.2	-0.6	43.4	-0.5	+1.2
Buffalo area	443.0	+1.2	+2.1	170.3	+1.2	+1.1	272.7	+1.3	+2.7
Nassau-Suffolk	529.7	+1.0	-1.2	133.0	-0.4	-6.4	396.7	+1.4	+0.6
Rochester area	246.8	+1.6	+2.4	114.0	+2.2	+4.2	132.8	+1.1	+0.8
Syracuse area	191.2	+1.4	-0.3	62.5	+1.6	-3.3	128.7	+1.3	+1.2
Utica area	102.0	+0.8	-1.8	35.7	0	-6.1	66.3	+1.2	+0.6
Westchester	256.9	+1.7	+3.3	67.5	+0.4	+2.9	189.4	+2.1	+3.4
Other	704.7	+1.8	(a)	252.5	+1.3	+1.7	452.2	+2.1	-0.9

a. Change less than 0.05 of a percent.
Source: Division of Employment and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

(Continued from page 1.)

New York City. The following are actual or planned openings and closings in the City:

1. Four nationally known manufacturers and designers of furniture opened showrooms in Manhattan recently: Knapp and Tubbs of Chicago, Birmingham Ornamental Iron Works of Alabama, and Scroll, Inc. and Whitecraft Rattan Furniture Company, both of Florida.

2. Franklin National Bank opened its first three New York City branches in mid-May; about 250 jobs were created. Three other branches will be opened by the end of this year, and some 25 branches will be established by 1970.

3. Times Square Stores Corp., retail automotive accessories and parts chain, opened its first major department store in New York City in mid-June; about 600 jobs were created.

4. Findlay Galleries of Chicago, exhibitors of European art, plans opening its first New York City branch in October; about 30 jobs will be created.

5. Maxon, Inc., advertising agency, plans moving its corporate headquarters to New York City from Detroit in the fall; about 25 new jobs will be created.

6. John David, Inc., Manhattan, retail men's wear chain, may close all or some of its five stores; the firm has been in financial difficulties and was recently acquired by Kobel Holding Co., an affiliate of Schottenstein Stores Corporation of Ohio.

Nassau-Suffolk. Physio-Chem Corp., Mount Vernon, manufacturer of scientific apparatus and craft hobby kits, plans moving into larger quarters in Westbury, where it will also house its subsidiary, Bronco-Modelcraft, Inc., distributor of hobby merchandise.

Rockland. Xerox Corp., manufacturer of photo copying equipment, plans opening a wholesale distribution center in Blauvelt the beginning of 1965.

LOCAL ECONOMIC PROGRAMS

The Area Redevelopment Administration of the U.S. Department of Commerce has recently put out a report entitled "Local Economic Programs: A Case Book" that summarizes the situation of and activities in eight northeastern communities. Three of them are areas close together in New York State's Mohawk Valley: Utica, Amsterdam, and Gloversville. The first two suffered from the decline of the northern textile industry, as was brought out in a previous Commerce report on "Economic Effects of Textile Mill Closings."

Of the three, Utica has shown the best recovery. Between 1950 and 1961, nonfarm employment in the area rose by more than 9,000, despite a net decline of almost 6,000 in manufacturing employment; about two-thirds of the new jobs were the result of expansion at the nearby Griffiss Air Force Base. (The Rome supply depot at the base will be transferred to Pennsylvania or Ohio over a period of 18 months starting July 1965; 3,400 civilian and 500 Air Force jobs will be affected.) The main factor in the improvement was substantial effort by local business leaders; they organized a development company which in 1962 was converted into the nonprofit Industrial Development Association in order to deal with the New York State Job Development Authority. At the same time the cities, towns, and villages of the area formed a voluntary association to promote its economic development. The area has achieved industrial diversification to some degree.

The carpet-manufacturing center of Amsterdam, however -

> has been and remains largely a one-industry town. Although the considerable community activities carried on for the past several years by Industries for Amsterdam scored a notable achievement by bringing about 2,400 jobs to the area, these new jobs represented only about a third of the textile jobs lost.... Because of the heavy out-migration of young men in the prime working ages...industries attracted to the area were mainly those which employ women and part-time workers in the production of apparel, novelties, and similar consumer products.

Gloversville, too, is virtually a one-industry community; it is the glove-making center of the United States, and also tans leather. The Fulton County Community Development Corporation brought in several new establishments; they employed about 500 people in 1961. These developments introduced a certain amount of diversification. The new jobs compensated for losses in local textile employment, but not for the gradual employment decline in the leather-glove industry.

UNION WAGE SCALES IN THE BUILDING TRADES

Union minimum hourly rates for selected occupations in the building trades in the five largest cities in New York State generally were higher at the end of the second quarter of 1964 than at its beginning, according to the quarterly survey by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. (Most union contracts in the building trades come up for renegotiation in the second quarter of the year.) The largest increase was 24 cents an hour for union electricians in New York City. The union minimum hourly wage rates for selected occupations in the building trades for the five cities, as of July 1, 1964, are listed below:

Occupation	Buffalo	New York	Rochester	Schenectady	Syracuse
Bricklayers	$4.720	$5.500	$4.935	$4.450	$4.750
Carpenters	4.315	5.400	4.530	4.100	4.370
Electricians	4.860	5.200	4.630	4.650	4.800
Painters	4.125	4.500	4.050	3.600	4.050
Plasterers	4.625	4.900	4.935	4.450	4.525
Plumbers	4.475	4.950	4.410	4.285	4.120
Building laborers	3.460	4.650	3.480	3.250	3.600

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Weekly Labor News Memorandum

Volume XIX Number 34 August 19, 1964

HOURS AND EARNINGS Page 1
Factory workers in New York State producing hard goods put in, on the average, two-fifths of an hour more overtime in June than a year earlier.

* * *

MEDICAL COSTS FOR THE AGED Page 2
Half of husband-and-wife families where one or both are 65 or over spent more than $239 for medical care in 1963. For half of the nonmarried men in this age group the medical bill was more than $77 and for nonmarried women it was more than $111.

* * *

WIDOW'S BENEFIT Page 2
There seems to be a trend toward private pension plans giving, if the employee dies before retiring, a benefit to his widow. It is often equal to half the employee's accrued benefit.

* * *

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS Pages 3 and 4
Though most private pension plans are small-scale undertakings, more than 60 percent of the covered workers are in plans with 5,000 workers or more, according to a U.S. Department of Labor study of 16,000 plans covering about 16 million active workers and paying benefits to about 1.2 million retired workers.

* * *

WORK STOPPAGES Page 5
A strike of 2,300 ironworkers in the New York City, Nassau, and Westchester areas that began on July 23 was still going on, on August 15.

* * *

COMPANY PRACTICE ON MOVING EXPENSES Page 5
Three-fourths of 329 companies surveyed pay moving and other expenses of transferred employees.

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STATE OF NEW YORK Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

Prepared by

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HOURS AND EARNINGS

Factory production workers in New York State in plants making hard goods averaged two-fifths of an hour more of overtime in mid-June than a year ago (in the Nation the gain was one-fifth of an hour). In plants making soft goods, New York State factory production workers averaged one-fifth of an hour more of overtime in June than a year ago (in the Nation the gain was one-tenth of an hour).

Industry group	New York State		United States	
	mid-June 1964	mid-June 1963	mid-June 1964	mid-June 1963
All manufacturing	2.6	2.3	3.2	3.0
Durable goods	3.1	2.7	3.4	3.2
Nondurable goods	2.3	2.1	2.9	2.8

New York City factory production workers put in 37.7 hours a week, on the average, in mid-June, which was nearly half an hour more than a year ago. Among the other principal industrial areas of the State, the average factory workweek rose as high as nearly one hour in the Binghamton and Rochester areas. There were smaller increases in the average factory workweek in the remaining principal industrial areas of the State, except for the Syracuse area where the workweek this June was nearly one hour shorter than a year ago. Over-all, the factory workweek averaged 39.6 hours in New York State in mid-June, which was nearly half an hour longer than a year ago (in the Nation the average was 40.9 hours, one-tenth of an hour longer than a year ago).

EARNINGS AND HOURS OF FACTORY PRODUCTION WORKERS
UNITED STATES, NEW YORK STATE AND ITS PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL AREAS
(Data refer to mid-week of month)

Industrial area	Average weekly earnings		Average hourly earnings		Average hours worked	
	June 1964	June 1963	June 1964	June 1963	June 1964	June 1963
United States	$103.48	$100.37	$2.53	$2.46	40.9	40.8
New York State	102.96	99.04	2.60	2.52	39.6	39.3
New York City	95.38	92.00	2.53	2.46	37.7	37.4
Albany area	113.27	109.76	2.79	2.71	40.6	40.5
Binghamton area	97.77	93.22	2.42	2.36	40.4	39.5
Buffalo area	126.84	122.72	3.02	2.95	42.0	41.6
Nassau-Suffolk	106.79	105.07	2.69	2.66	39.7	39.5
Rochester area	118.69	113.42	2.86	2.78	41.5	40.8
Syracuse area	110.43	109.82	2.70	2.64	40.9	41.6
Utica area	97.77	95.84	2.42	2.39	40.4	40.1
Westchester	102.29	100.44	2.57	2.53	39.8	39.7

Source: Division of Employment and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EARNINGS AND HOURS IN SELECTED NONMANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES
NEW YORK STATE AND NEW YORK CITY
(Data refer to mid-week of month)

Industry	New York State				New York City			
	Average weekly earnings		Average hours worked		Average weekly earnings		Average hours worked	
	June'64	June'63	June'64	June'63	June'64	June'63	June'64	June'63
Construction (a)	$161.71	$155.35	35.4	35.2	$166.58	$161.45	34.3	34.5
Electric,gas, sanitary	140.76	134.42	41.4	41.3	140.15	134.58	41.1	41.0
Telephone & Telegraph	112.11	107.36	39.2	38.9	114.84	110.50	39.6	39.1
Wholesale trade	119.26	114.26	39.1	38.6	120.12	115.82	38.5	38.1
Retail trade (b)	78.37	76.11	35.3	35.4	82.95	80.59	35.6	35.5
Banking	91.25	87.11	36.5	35.9	97.19	92.27	36.4	35.7
Hotels (year-round)	70.03	68.48	36.1	38.0	74.16	72.96	36.0	38.3

a. On-site workers plus shop and yard employees. b. Excludes eating, drinking places. Source: Division of Employment.

MEDICAL COSTS FOR THE AGED

Medical care expenses of husband and wife families with one or both of them 65 or over averaged $442 in 1963. Nonmarried men in this age group paid an average of $260 for medical care and nonmarried women $282. These figures are for persons who paid their own costs without aid from government or private voluntary agencies. Some of these persons could pay for their care only because doctors or hospitals adjusted their rates in the light of the patient's limited resources.

Half of the aged couples spent more than $239 for medical care and half spent less -- the charges and fees were met out of their own resources, including insurance benefits, or sometimes with the help of relatives. For half of the nonmarried men in this age group the medical bill was more than $77 and for nonmarried women $111.

Nine out of 10 aged couples and 8 out of 10 nonmarried persons aged 65 or over paid for their own medical care in 1962. Of those reporting their medical costs, 11 percent of the couples and 7 percent of the unmarried persons had medical bills of more than $1,000. At the other end, one-fourth of the couples and more than one-half of the nonmarried persons had expenditures of less than $100.

Half of the aged couples with one or both members entering hospitals for short stays incurred medical costs of $930 or more in 1962. In comparison, the medical costs for half of the couples not hospitalized amounted to $173 or more. A similar pattern was evident in the medical bills of unmarried persons.

One out of four aged couples and one out of seven nonmarried aged persons received hospital care in 1962. (These proportions are higher if persons in long-stay hospitals and nursing homes are added.) Aged persons in short-stay hospitals were three to four times as likely to require assistance for some or all of their care from government or voluntary agencies as those who did not enter hospitals or nursing homes during the year.

Slightly more than half of all persons aged 65 and over had health insurance at the end of 1962. More aged couples than nonmarried persons had such protection since they are younger and therefore more likely to be employed. Aged persons with health insurance had higher medical costs than those without insurance. But the uninsured group was more than four times as likely as the insured group to rely on outside assistance for some or all of its medical costs.

These are some of the highlights taken from the first findings of the 1963 Survey of the Aged by the U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. They appear in the July issue of the Social Security Bulletin in the article "Medical Care Costs For The Aged: First Findings of the 1963 Survey of the Aged."

WIDOW'S BENEFIT

The August "Employee Benefit Plan Review" sees a trend toward private pension plans giving, if the employee dies before retiring, a benefit to his widow, which often equals half the employee's accrued benefit. It notes that such a payment may be quite small, and refers to plans that add supplements. One approach, fairly prevalent, is to give her half what the employee's benefit would have been if he had lived to retirement age. Another (found in a contributory plan) gives her half of the employee's accrued benefit plus an annual amount equal to half the contributions the employee made before he died.

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS

About 16,000 private pension plans, excluding deferred profit-sharing, stock bonus, and saving plans, covering about 16 million active workers and paying benefits to about 1.2 million retired workers, filed financial reports with the U.S. Department of Labor for 1960. Two out of three of the plans, accounting for half of the covered workers, have been set up since 1949. The findings summarized below are from the recent survey by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, which was based on documents and reports made available for the first time as a result of the Welfare and Pension Plan Disclosure Act of 1959.

Although most private pension plans are small-scale undertakings (more than three-fifths applied to groups of 200 workers or less), more than 60 percent of the covered workers were in plans with 5,000 workers or more. The 15 largest plans--7 multiemployer, 7 single employer, and 1 union-operated -- each with over 100,000 active workers altogether had over a sixth of the worker coverage. Nearly 14,000 plans with fewer than 1,000 members each accounted for almost 90 percent of the plans, but only 15 percent of worker coverage.

About three-fifths of the plans and workers were in manufacturing and the rest were in nonmanufacturing industries. Construction, transportation, and communications and other public utilities accounted, in all, for over 60 percent of the worker coverage of pension plans in nonmanufacturing. In mining, construction, wholesale trade, and motor transportation, which generally consist of small establishments, most covered workers belonged to multiemployer plans. Employees in communications and other public utilities, where large companies are common, belonged to single-employer plans. In manufacturing, pension plans in metalworking, chemicals, rubber, and petroleum industries made up 70 percent of worker coverage. Though there is a heavy concentration of multiemployer plans in the apparel, printing and publishing, and food (especially brewing and dairy products) industries, only about 1 out of 8 manufacturing workers were covered by multiemployer plans.

The employer paid the entire cost of retirement benefits (noncontributory) of about three out of four plans covering about the same proportion of workers. A fourth of the plans, with about the same proportion of workers, were financed by joint employer-employee contributions (contributory). In 110 plans, accounting for about a quarter million workers, that were sponsored and operated by unions, the workers themselves financed the pensions. Most multi-firm plans were noncontributory while three-tenths of the single-employer plans with about the same proportion of the workers required the employees to contribute.

Included in the jointly-financed plans were 409 plans, covering almost 600,000 workers, in which an employee might elect to make contributions in order to build up larger benefits than were offered by a noncontributory plan alone. Under these plans, the contributions were optional, commonly based on earnings in excess of a specified amount, with benefits usually determined on the same basis.

The table on the following page lists the distribution of private pension plans by industry group and type of worker covered.

The study by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was based on a sample of the financial reports filed by pension plans covering more than 25 workers, as required by federal law. The plans were analyzed in 1962-63; information about provisions was considered current at that time. (See "Characteristics of the Private Pension Structure" in the July issue of the Monthly Labor Review.)

PRIVATE PENSION PLANS AND WORKERS COVERED, BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

Industry	All plans	Type of worker covered			
		Salaried; production	Production only	Salaried only	Earning above specified am't
	Number of plans				
All industries	15,818	6,038	4,925	3,995	860
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	75	66	9	-	-
Mining	316	55	50	211	-
Contract construction	449	60	389	-	-
Manufacturing	9,257	2,392	3,802	2,359	704
Transportation	673	144	354	133	42
Communications and public utilities	849	785	63	1	-
Wholesale trade	1,147	417	76	554	100
Retail trade	480	280	31	161	8
Finance, insurance, and real estate	1,853	1,470	13	356	6
Services	719	361	138	220	-
	Number of active workers in 1961 (in thousands)				
All industries	15,621	6,263	7,039	1,584	735
Agriculture, forestry, and fisheries	26	12	13	-	-
Mining	327	28	257	42	-
Contract construction	1,072	23	1,049	-	-
Manufacturing	9,678	3,951	4,147	1,000	581
Transportation	1,286	192	876	79	140
Communications and public utilities	1,270	1,182	81	7	-
Wholesale trade	479	63	330	83	4
Retail trade	440	305	66	66	3
Finance, insurance, and real estate	733	429	15	282	8
Services	308	77	206	25	-

The "Monthly Labor Review" article from which the above data have been taken is the first in a series that will describe various aspects of pension plans.

The same July issue of the "Monthly Labor Review" contains information on "Special Retirement Provisions in Industry," namely, selections from the first of a series of studies on this subject by the National Industrial Conference Board. The selections report on: (1) programs of gradual retirement; (2) continuation of health insurance after retirement.

WORK STOPPAGES

A strike of 2,300 ironworkers employed by the Allied Building Metal Industries Inc. and independent companies in the New York City, Nassau, and Westchester areas that began on July 23 still continues in the State. A stoppage of 235 employees of the Mobil Oil Co. of Buffalo was terminated during the week ending August 15 -- it began at the terminal on July 31 and spread to the laboratory and refinery on August 5. Over-all, the number of persons directly involved in work stoppages in the State dropped to 3,355 on August 15 from 3,740 on August 8.

Preliminary data of the Division of Research and Statistics on the work stoppages in effect at the close of Saturday, August 15, were:

Area	Stoppages	Workers	Area	Stoppages	Workers
New York State	18	3,355	Kingston area	1	250
New York City	6	2,605	Nassau-Suffolk	2	20
Rest of State	12	750	Rochester area	2	40
Albany area	1	35	Syracuse area	-	-
Binghamton area	1	90	Utica area	-	-
Buffalo area	2	45	Westchester	1	10
Elmira area	-	-	Other	2	260

New stoppages

There were no new stoppages begun during the week ending August 15.

Terminations

Five stoppages, involving 385 workers, were terminated in the State during the week ending August 15.

New York City.....85 in one stoppage.
85: Private ambulance service companies (3).
Local 522, Teamsters (began June 9).

Rest of State.....300 in 4 stoppages, including:
235: Mobil Oil Co., Buffalo.
Local 8-6220, Oil, Chemical and Atomic workers (began July 31 at the terminal and spread to the laboratory and refinery on August 5).

COMPANY PRACTICE ON MOVING EXPENSE

Three-fourths of the 329 companies participating in a survey pay moving and other expenses of transferred employees. Eighty-one percent of these 256 companies compensate their employees for premove expenses; in addition, 87 percent often pay for their employees' temporary quarters at the new location.

Many companies also reimburse the employee for packing and unpacking, storage, and insurance, and travel expenses to see his family over weekends. Some help him find quarters and supply financial aid in buying a house.

The survey by the American Management Association ("Reimbursing Personnel for Transfer and Relocation Costs") indicated that the practice of paying for moving expenses was more common among large companies than among small-or medium-size firms.

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Weekly Labor News Memorandum

Volume XIX Number 36 September 2, 1964

PRICES Page 1
Seasonal increases in food prices caused the national Consumer Price Index to rise sharply in July.

* * *

U.S. LABOR FORCE Page 1
June to July developments in national employment were better than seasonal, as they have been for eight consecutive months. Since December 1963 nonfarm payroll employment has expanded 1.1 million.

* * *

SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND TECHNICIANS Pages 2 and 3
Nationally, private industry employed 168,000 scientists in January 1962, but four times that many engineers.
The 50 state governments employed, in January 1962, about 14,000 scientists (most of them in biology or agriculture), about 34,000 engineers (most of them civil engineers working on highway and public-works projects), and 55,500 technicians (47,000 were engineering technicians, surveyors, or draftsmen). New York State employs 9 percent of all state-employed engineers, about 6 percent of the scientists, and about 5 percent of the technicians.

* * *

WORK STOPPAGES Pages 4 and 5
A one-day stoppage on August 25 made idle 3,000 employees of Pan American Airways at Kennedy International Airport in Queens. A 13-day stoppage of 600 furniture workers against 18 members of the New York Bedding Manufacturers Association in New York City was ended on August 29.
The largest strike in the State in July, begun on the 23rd, involved 3,200 employees of companies that are members of the Allied Building Metal Industries Inc. and of independent companies, in New York City, Nassau, and Westchester. The strike still continues as of this date, but the number involved has dropped to 2,300 because some of the independents have settled with the Iron Workers union.

* * *

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GOVERNMENT Page 5
Four states have legislation that provides collective bargaining procedures for state employees -- Massachusetts, Alaska, Oregon, and Washington.

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UNIVERSITY OF ILLINOIS

STATE OF NEW YORK Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

Prepared by

State of New York – Department of Labor

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PRICES

Retail. Consumer prices rose sharply in July in the Nation because of seasonal increases in the prices of food. July usually is a month when meats, fresh fruits, and vegetables go up in price and this July was no exception. Compared with July 1963, the Consumer Price Index this July was 1.1 percent higher because prices of most consumer goods and services have risen. Exceptions include household durable goods -- furniture, appliances, and the like -- fuel oil, meats, eggs, and sugar.

There also was a sharp rise in consumer prices in July in the New York City area. Here, too, the cause was seasonal rises in food costs. Compared with July a year ago, the Index this July was 1.2 percent higher. Among the major components of the Index, only transportation showed a drop this July as against a year ago.

CONSUMER PRICE INDEX, UNITED STATES AND NEW YORK CITY

Item	United States			New York City		
	July 1964	Percent change		July 1964	Percent change	
		Month	Year		Month	Year
All items	108.3	+0.3	+1.1	110.5	+0.3	+1.2
Food	107.2	+0.9	+0.9	109.2	+1.1	+0.9
Housing	107.1	0	+1.0	111.5	-0.1	+1.6
Apparel and upkeep	105.5	-0.2	+1.0	108.2	-0.2	+1.3
Transportation	109.4	+0.2	+1.5	106.1	+0.1	-0.3
Medical care	119.5	+0.2	+2.2	119.0	0	+2.2
Personal care	109.3	+0.2	+1.2	108.5	+0.5	+0.6
Reading and recreation	114.1	+0.1	+2.3	122.4	+0.2	+4.7
Other goods and services	108.9	+0.2	+0.8	111.3	-0.1	0

Source: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1957-1959=100).

Wholesale. The national index of wholesale prices of the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (1957-1959=100), at 100.4 in mid-July, was nearly half a percent higher than in mid-May (it was at 100.6 in mid-July 1963). The weekly index shows that since mid-July wholesale prices have moved up sharply; it stood at 101.0 on August 26.

U.S. LABOR FORCE

June to July developments in national employment were better than seasonal, as they have been for eight consecutive months. The number of employees on nonfarm payrolls was 59.0 million in July -- up 1.5 million from a year earlier. Since December 1963, nonfarm payroll employment has expanded 1.1 million (seasonally adjusted). The good June-to-July record was attributable to better-than-seasonal strength in all industry divisions except government. In contract construction, a June-to-July increase of 125,000 (15,000 more than seasonal) brought employment up to an alltime high of 3.5 million. Trade, services, transportation, and finance together accounted for about 120,000 of the nearly 150,000 (seasonally adjusted) gain over-the-month. State and local government employment showed about the usual sharp summer drop (360,000) as teaching and related education jobs were curtailed. The number of workers on manufacturing payrolls declined by 70,000 in July, slightly less than the usual seasonal drop, to 17.3 million. The job picture in primary metals continued strong, as the normal June-July drop did not take place. The cutback in transportation equipment was due to the start of automobile plant shutdowns for model changeovers, plus some job reductions in aircraft and shipbuilding plants.

SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND TECHNICIANS

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has recently issued two reports on employment in science and engineering, and in related jobs below these, at the technician level. One (Bulletin 1418) reports the number employed by private industry in 1962. The other (Bulletin 1412) reports -- state by state -- the number employed by the 50 state governments in 1962.

Private industry. Industry employed 168,000 scientists in January 1962, but four times that many engineers (684,000). Engineers are rather widely distributed among industries; scientists tend to be concentrated in rather few spots. Most of the scientists are in physical science and most of these are chemists. There are many physicists in firms making communications equipment and electronic components. These firms, and those making aircraft, plus insurance companies, account for about 40 percent of the mathematicians employed. Half of the biological scientists work for drug companies and half the agricultural scientists for food manufacturers.

In manufacturing industries, nearly two-thirds of the engineers and scientists employed are located in large establishments -- those with 1,000 or more employees -- though such establishments employ only about a third of all the persons working in manufacturing. In nonmanufacturing industries only 27 percent of the engineers and scientists are in establishments as large as 1,000 workers. However, the proportion is very high in railroading and utilities, where large establishments are frequent. It is quite high in insurance and in the mining of coal and of metallic ores.

Large firms are especially likely to carry on research and development (R & D) activities. Half the scientists but only a third of the engineers are engaged in R & D. Aero-space activities account for many of these. In most industries between 5 and 10 percent of the engineers and scientists are used for the administration of R & D.

For every ten scientists and engineers, industry employs about seven technicians -- 585,000 altogether in January 1962. Many of these assist a scientist or engineer directly, sometimes taking over functions that the more highly trained person would perform himself in a smaller organization. Technicians outnumber scientists and engineers only in agricultural services, forestry, and fisheries; in the manufacture of lumber and wood products; and in the large "service" industry. This industry employs 18 percent of all technicians, in part because it includes firms that sell specialized services to other businesses -- for example architectural and engineering service firms (they employ many draftsmen) and also medical laboratories. Nonmanufacturing industries (including services) employ nearly nine technicians for every ten scientists and engineers; in manufacturing the ratio is six to ten.

About 44 percent of the technicians work in establishments employing more than 1,000 workers; about half of these were engineering and physical-science technicians. Establishments with fewer than 100 workers employed only a quarter of the technicians; about half of these were draftsmen. In all of industry there were 255,000 engineering and physical - science technicians and 213,000 draftsmen; together these groups accounted for 80 percent of all technicians.

R & D uses only a quarter of all technicians, a ratio much lower than that for either scientists or engineers.

During 1959 the number of scientists and engineers employed rose more than 6 percent, and did so again during 1960; but during 1961 it rose only 4 percent. As for technicians, their number rose 8 percent during 1959; but in 1960 it rose only about 4.5 percent, and in 1961 about 3 percent.

OCCUPATIONS OF SCIENTISTS, ENGINEERS, AND TECHNICAL PERSONNEL IN NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT AGENCIES, BY TYPE OF AGENCY, 1962
(Number employed)

Occupation	All agencies	Highways, public works	Health and welfare	Agriculture and conservation	Other agencies
Engineers					
All engineers	3,084	2,658	122	67	237
Civil engineers	2,724	2,500	119	40	65
Other engineers	360	158	3	27	172
Technical personnel					
All technicians	2,889	1,774	247	450	418
Draftsmen	377	355	(a)	17	5
Surveyors	844	780	(a)	64	-
Engineering technicians	999	609	-	15	375
Physical science technicians	52	30	22	-	-
Medical, agricultural, and biological technicians	542	(a)	204	338	-
Other technicians	75	-	21	16	38
Scientists					
All scientists	788	32	380	214	162
Chemists	171	10	128	9	24
Geologists, geo-physicists	28	12	(b)	-	16
Mathematicians	66	10	-	-	56
Medical scientists	42	-	35	-	7
Agricultural scientists	103	-	12	85	6
Biological scientists	348	-	197	120	31
Psychologists	10	-	-	(b)	10
Other scientists	20	-	8	-	12

a. Included in "Other technicians." b. Included in "Other scientists."

State agencies. The 50 states employed, in January 1962, about 14,000 scientists (most of them in biology or agriculture), about 34,000 engineers (most of them civil engineers working on highway and public-works projects), and 55,500 technicians (47,000 were engineering technicians, surveyors, or draftsmen). These figures exclude employees of educational institutions, for example professors of biology.

New York State employs 9 percent of all state-employed engineers, about 6 percent of the scientists, and about 5 percent of the technicians. How many it employs of various types, and what agencies use their services, is shown in the table above. The pattern differs among the states. Not only do they differ in population and wealth, but in natural resources. Also, some states do work themselves that others contract out to consulting firms. (Source: "Employment of Scientific and Technical Personnel in State Government Agencies, 1962," U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin No. 1412, June 1964.)

WORK STOPPAGES

Week ending August 29. A one-day stoppage on August 25 made idle 3,000 employees of Pan American Airways at Kennedy International Airport. A stoppage of 600 furniture workers against 18 members of the New York Bedding Manufacturers Association in New York City was ended on August 29 -- it had lasted 13 days. Over-all, there were 3,460 workers in the State directly involved in work stoppages on August 29, compared with 4,030 on August 22. Only one major stoppage of more than one week's duration was still in effect in the State on August 29 -- it began on July 23 and involves 2,300 ironworkers employed by members of the Allied Building Metal Industries Inc. in New York City, Nassau, and Westchester.

Preliminary data of the Division of Research and Statistics on the work stoppages in effect at the close of Saturday, August 29, were:

Area	Stoppages	Workers	Area	Stoppages	Workers
New York State	22	3,460	Kingston area	1	250
New York City	7	2,680	Nassau-Suffolk	2	20
Rest of State	15	780	Rochester area	2	40
Albany area	1	35	Syracuse area	-	-
Binghamton area	1	90	Utica area	-	-
Buffalo area	3	55	Westchester	2	20
Elmira area	-	-	Other	3	270

New stoppages

Three stoppages, involving 90 workers, began in the State during the week ending August 29.

New York City.....70 in 1 stoppage.
70: Insulation Mfg. Co., Brooklyn.
National Organization of Industrial Trade Unions.

Rest of State.....20 in 2 stoppages.

Terminations

Four stoppages, involving 3,660 persons, were terminated in the State during the week ending August 29.

New York City.....3,660 in 4 stoppages, including:
3,000: Pan American Airways, Kennedy Int'l. Airport (Queens).
Local 504, Transport Workers (began and ended August 25).
600: N.Y. Bedding Manufacturers Assn. (18).
Local 140, Furniture Workers (began August 17).

Rest of State.....none.

July. The largest strike in the State in July began on the twenty-third and involved 3,200 employees of members of the Allied Building Metal Industries Inc. and independent companies in New York City, Nassau, and Westchester. The strike still continues as of this date, but the number involved has dropped to 2,300 because some of the independent companies have settled with the Iron Workers union. Another large stoppage in effect in the State in July lasted one day (July 13) and involved 3,200 employees of General Electric Company in Syracuse. (See table on next page.)

WORK STOPPAGES IN NEW YORK STATE, JULY 1964

Period	Work stoppages beginning in period		All stoppages in effect during period			
					Mandays idle	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of available working time
July 1964 (a)	33	12,900	49	14,200	77,000	0.06
June 1964 (a)	34	4,030	60	14,700	175,000	0.15
July 1963	44	4,650	67	25,500	139,000	0.12
July 1962	36	7,980	75	17,000	194,000	0.17
Jan - July 1964 (a)	252	61,900	266	62,800	750,000	0.09
Jan - July 1963	276	88,800	291	125,000	2,160,000	0.27
Jan - July 1962	310	138,000	331	140,000	1,560,000	0.20

a. Preliminary. Source: N.Y.S. Dept. of Labor, Div. of Research and Statistics.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING IN GOVERNMENT

Four states now have laws providing collective bargaining procedures for state employees. In Massachusetts an act signed into law in July establishes procedures for bargaining units in various state departments and agencies and for elections, including provision for the services of a labor relations commission to settle disputes. The other three states are Alaska, Oregon, and Washington.

Rhode Island has a master bargaining agreement for state employees and a number of other states have working agreements with employee organizations. Laws in six states permit collective bargaining by local governments (Massachusetts, Connecticut, Wisconsin, Alaska, Oregon, and New Hampshire).

Sixteen cities and counties provide collective bargaining procedures by ordinance, resolution, charter, amendment, or executive order. Among them are Rochester and New York City; Philadelphia, Pa; Salt Lake City, Utah; Moline, Illinois; District of Columbia; Cincinnati, Youngstown and Dayton, Ohio; Takoma, Washington; East Providence, Rhode Island; and Sacramento and San Diego County, California. (State, County and Municipal Employees, AFL-CIO, "The Public Employee," July 1964.)

* * *

There were 1,513 local government organizations in New York State in 1964, an increase of 335 since 1961, based on the Labor Department's new Directory of Labor Organization in New York State. Locals in industry totaled 3,755, a decline of 179 since 1961. Of the government units, 949 covered federal workers, 273 state workers, and 291 city and county workers. Between 1961 and 1964 the number of local government organizations increased but those in industry declined in each of the State's seven major industrial areas. The number of locals in these areas in 1964 follow:

N.Y.C.	1,469	Binghamton	379
Buffalo	810	Syracuse	375
Albany	746	Rochester	365
		Utica	343

(New York State Labor Department, Division of Research and Statistics, "Labor Organizations in New York State: A Statistical Summary." Special Labor News Memorandum 102, July 17, 1964)

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Weekly Labor News Memorandum

Volume XIX Number 44 and 45 October 28 and November 4, 1964

This W E E K L Y L A B O R N E W S M E M O R A N D U M may be new to you.

It is a free State publication that prints current labor statistics relating to New York State. It also prints summaries of various articles on labor problems.

If you are not now receiving it, and want to find out whether it would be useful to you, you can arrange to receive it for 6 weeks by writing "WLNM-6" next to your name and address on the mailing cover of this publication, and mailing it to us (whether or not you are ordering one of the work-injury reports in that way).

Division of Research and Statistics
N.Y.S. Department of Labor (Room 679)
80 Centre St., New York, N.Y. 10013

Contents of This Issue

WORK STOPPAGES Page 1
About 10,000 of the General Motors employees in New York State went back to work October 26, and the remaining 4,500 -- in Tarrytown -- on November 5. A strike began in Rome, at Revere Copper and Brass, on October 21, and another on October 23 at Stromberg Carlson in Rochester.

SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT Page 2
Total employment in New York State is estimated to have been 7,445,000 in mid-September, compared with 7,425,000 a year ago. The rate of unemployment was 4.3 compared with 4.7 a year ago. In the Nation the August-September employment rise was about 100,000 more than usual.

MIGRANT LABOR Page 3
The State used 32 percent fewer migratory farm and food-processing workers in 1963 than in 1957. Five big users were Steuben and Wayne Counties (which used more in 1963) and Oneida, Orleans, and Suffolk Counties (which used fewer); between them these five used about 17,500 in 1957 and 14,000 in 1963.

INDUSTRY TRENDS Page 3
New York State industries continued, 1960-63, the trends that they had exhibited in the previous 13 years, 1947-1960. The largest job increases in both periods were in service, government, retail and wholesale trade, the finance-insurance-real-estate group, and construction.

CONSUMER PRICES Page 4
In the New York City area the Consumer Price Index stood at 110.9 in mid-September (1957-59=100.0), compared with 110.5 in August and 109.3 a year ago.

STRIKE STATISTICS Page 4
Strikes beginning in October involved about 33,000 workers, compared with about 20,000 in September.

STATE OF NEW YORK Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

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WORK STOPPAGES

On Saturday October 31 there were 9,710 workers idle in New York State as a direct result of strikes, compared to 18,200 two weeks earlier, on October 17. The chief reason for the drop was that 10,500 of the General Motors employees who were on strike in the State went back on or soon after October 26. That was in Buffalo, Tonawanda, and Massena -- local terms having been agreed on there. In Tarrytown, 4,500 workers continued on strike (returned to work on November 5); while the Chevrolet division there had reached an agreement, the Fisher Body division had not, and both stayed out on strike another ten days.

Another reason for the drop was that the stoppage at the A & P bakery in Flushing was settled October 20; it had lasted 38 days and affected 600 employees directly. On the other hand, about 4,000 workers were added to the roster by strikes at Revere Copper and Brass in Rome, October 21, and at Stromberg Carlson in Rochester October 23. Following are the preliminary figures as of Saturday, October 31.

Area	Stoppages	Workers	Area	Stoppages	Workers
New York State	21	9,710	Kingston area	1	10
New York City	9	480	Nassau-Suffolk	1	10
Rest of State	12	9,230	Rochester area	3	2,740
Albany area	-	-	Syracuse area	-	-
Binghamton area	1	90	Utica area	1	1,800
Buffalo area	2	50	Westchester	1	4,500
Elmira area	-	-	Other	2	30

New stoppages

Six work stoppages involving 4,280 workers were begun in the State during the two-week period ending October 21, and were still in effect on October 31.

New York City.....155 in 3 stoppages, including:
- 85: Art-Lloyd Metal Products Corp., Brooklyn
  Local 810, Teamsters

Rest of State....4,125 in 3 stoppages, including:
- 2,300: Stromberg Carlson, Division of General Dynamics, Rochester
  Local 338, Electrical Workers (IUE)
- 1,800: Revere Copper and Brass Inc., Rome
  Locals 2, 10, and 56, Mechanics Educational Society

Terminations

Eighteen work stoppages, involving 12,270 workers were terminated in the State during the two-week period ending October 31.

New York City....1,340 in 10 stoppages, including:
- 600: A & P (bakery), Flushing, Queens
  Local 484, Bakery Workers (began September 13)
- 350: American Broadcasting Co., New York
  Broadcasting studio pages (began September 27)
- 130: Sternberger Crating Inc., Long Island City
  Local 138, Teamsters (began October 12)

Rest of State....10,930 in 8 stoppages, including:
- 10,500: General Motors, Buffalo, Massena, and Tonawanda
  Auto Workers (began September 25)
- 165: U. S. Printing and Lithography, Carle Place
  Local 119, Bookbinders (began October 6)
- 100: Jarco Metal Products Corp., Westbury
  Local 810, Teamsters (began October 16)

Note: Persons interested in the full list of strikes in New York State may ask to be put on the mailing list to receive a monthly report.

SEPTEMBER EMPLOYMENT

New York State. Total employment in the State reached its high point of the year in September, and unemployment was at the lowest point in recent years. Total employment was estimated at 7,445,000, compared with 7,405,000 in August and 7,425,000 in September 1963. (Data of Department of Labor's Division of Employment.)

Total unemployment dropped to 335,000 in September or 20,000 below the previous month and 30,000 below the figure of September 1963. The rate of unemployment was 4.3 percent in September, compared with 4.6 percent in August and 4.7 percent in September 1963.

Total unemployment and the unemployment rate in every major labor-market area were down from the previous month and all but two of the areas were below the figures of a year ago, as the following table indicates. (These "total" figures include farm workers, self-employed persons, and domestic workers. "Total employment" includes persons on strike. Figures relate to a week in the middle of the month.)

TOTAL UNEMPLOYMENT IN MAJOR LABOR-MARKET AREAS OF NEW YORK STATE
(Data are preliminary)

Labor market area	Total unemployment			Unemployment rate(a)		
	Sept. 1964	August 1964	Sept. 1963	Sept. 1964	August 1964	Sept. 1963
New York State	335.0	355.0	365.0	4.3	4.6	4.7
New York City	203.3	213.8	218.4	4.8	5.1	5.2
Nassau-Suffolk	29.9	32.1	27.0	4.2	4.5	3.8
Westchester	12.2	13.1	11.5	3.6	3.9	3.5
Albany	9.8	10.0	9.9	3.5	3.6	3.6
Binghamton	3.0	3.2	3.9	3.2	3.4	4.2
Buffalo	18.4	24.5	28.3	3.5	4.7	5.4
Rochester	4.7	5.7	6.6	1.6	1.9	2.3
Syracuse	7.3	8.4	8.9	3.1	3.6	3.8
Utica-Rome	6.2	6.9	6.6	4.8	5.3	4.9

a. Unemployment as a percent of the civilian labor force (total employment plus total unemployment).

These and related labor-market data appear in the September "Labor Market Highlights" of the New York State Department of Labor's Division of Employment. The Division will later give the fully detailed figures in the October issue of its "Labor Market Review."

United States. Nonfarm payroll employment in the Nation increased by 600,000 to an all-time high of 59.8 million in September. This was about 100,000 more than the usual August-September rise and represented an expansion of 1.6 million jobs from a year ago. The August-September advance was due to resumption of the improvement in manufacturing employment and substantial expansion in state and local governments.

Manufacturing employment moved up 225,000 to 17.8 million, its highest level in more than a decade; the September gain was 60,000 better than seasonal. Part of the gain was due to the employment rebound in the manufacturing of transportation equipment, following a greater-than-seasonal decline in August, when the auto model-changeover took place. The September uptrend was also evident in the manufacturing of machinery and primary metals, which have shown moderate but steady improvements for seven and 10 months, respectively. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

MIGRANT LABOR

The 1964 report of the Joint Legislative Committee on Migrant Labor contains the following county-by-county estimates of the number of migrants employed by New York State farmers and canners and other food processors in 1963, compared with 1962 and 1957:

County	1963	1962	1957	County	1963	1962	1957
Albany	75	60	32	Oneida	1,150	1,350	3,439
Broome	88	89	165	Onondaga	185	215	150
Cayuga	780	900	2,087	Ontario-Seneca-Yates	325	325	675
Chautaugua	300	300	275	Orange	300	300	250
Chanango	220	461	1,200	Orleans	3,000	3,500	3,000
Clinton	40	30	25	Oswego	600	723	546
Columbia	600	875	850	Otsego	41	55	200
Dutchess	730	850	750	Rockland	75	75	75
Erie	236	237	400	Saratoga	30	30	80
Genesee	550	650	886	Steuben	3,000	2,600	2,750
Herkimer	310	410	1,613	Suffolk	3,500	3,500	5,300
Livingston	351	300	600	Ulster	1,500	1,930	2,200
Madison	87	310	1,650	Wayne	3,350	3,700	3,100
Monroe	700	700	1,200	Wyoming	925	920	800
Niagara	442	442	405	Total	23,490	25,837	34,748

INDUSTRY TRENDS

New York State industries between 1960 and 1963 continued the trends in respect to number of workers employed that they had exhibited in the 13-year period 1947-1960. Industry divisions that had expanded employment in the post-war period continued to expand in 1960-63, and those that had contracted continued to do so.

The largest job increases in both periods were in services, government, retail and wholesale trade, the finance-insurance-real-estate group, and construction. These increases reflect not only the rise in population of the State and the Nation but also the general rise in prosperity. These factors brought about increased demand for schools and teachers, hospitals and medical services, varied welfare programs, and the construction of much new housing and many new retail stores.

Since the war, reductions in jobs have been most extensive in manufacturing, in the transportation-communication-public-utilities group, and in the State's relatively small mining industry. In many cases, automation or other mechanization has cut out some jobs, so that employment does not rise as much as output does.

Taking all nonfarm industries together, their employment in the State rose an average of 0.9 of a percent per year in the 1947-1960 period; and average of 0.5 of a percent in the 1960-63 period.

Details are given in the recently-issued September number of the "Labor Market Review" of the Division of Employment of the New York State Department of Labor.

SEPTEMBER CONSUMER PRICES

The CPI's average of prices paid for goods and services by consumers in the New York Metropolitan Area was 110.9 in September, up 0.4 of a percent from the previous month, when it was 110.5. The national index rose 0.2 of a percent in the month to a level of 108.4. A year ago, in September 1963, the New York City index was 109.3, and the national index was 107.1. The base (100.0) is the prices of 1957-59. (U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.)

OCTOBER STRIKE STATISTICS

After nine months relatively free of work stoppages caused by labor disputes, the scene changed sharply in October. While the longshoremen's stoppage lasted only two days at the beginning of the month, the General Motors strike (begun in September) lasted on until October 26 Upstate and until November 5 in Tarrytown, as the article on page 1 indicates. There was a week-long strike at American Sugar in Brooklyn in October (1,100 workers directly affected). There were also strikes at Revere (beginning October 21) and at Stromberg Carlson (beginning October 23), noted on page 1. As a result, 35 mandays per 10,000 available were lost in October, compared with 9 in January-September. (They are not always completely lost. For example, the goods not loaded or unloaded during the longshore stoppage were handled immediately after it ended.)

WORK STOPPAGES IN NEW YORK STATE, JANUARY - OCTOBER 1964

Period	Work stoppages beginning in period		All stoppages in effect during period			
					Mandays idle	
	Number	Workers involved	Number	Workers involved	Number	Percent of available time
October 1964 (prelim.)	36	33,200	66	50,500	423,000	0.35
September 1964 (prelim.)	34	19,500	59	22,900	104,000	0.09
October 1963	45	8,050	65	12,100	107,000	0.09
October 1962	26	18,500	58	29,600	150,000	0.12
Jan. - Oct. 1964 (prelim.)	347	119,000	361	120,000	1,360,000	0.13
Jan. - Oct. 1963	384	113,000	399	149,000	2,440,000	0.21
Jan. - Oct. 1962	405	180,000	426	182,000	1,940,000	0.17

Source: New York State Department of Labor, Division of Research and Statistics.

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EMPLOYMENT AREA BY AREA Page 1

The fact that October employment is higher than a year ago is due to gains in the nonmanufacturing industries.

EFFECTS OF MINIMUM WAGE CHANGE Page 1

The Department of Labor has just issued a study in depth of the results of an increase in New York's retail-trade minimum wage. It affected a quarter of the stores in the State. Among the matters covered by the report is the extent to which these stores, after raising the rates of the lower-paid workers, also gave increases to workers already earning more than the new minimum; and the various steps they took to save money, in response to the new costs.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS Page 2

Important September settlements include those on the Pennsy and those at Hooker Chemical, Otis Elevator, and Procter & Gamble. The immediate increases negotiated in September averaged 10 cents an hour in 76 settlements in New York State.

WORK STOPPAGES Page 2

Strike idleness was at a low point on November 28, and was even lower a week later, with settlements in the fur dressing industry and at Niagara Machine & Tool Works.

SALARIES IN TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS Page 3

Engineering technicians who do simple routine work average $406 a month, while at the top level the average is $713. This is one of the findings in a BLS study of salaries of accountants, lawyers, personnel directors, engineers, chemists, draftsmen, and some other groups.

PART-TIME JOBS Page 3

The number of part-time jobs has increased, but not as much as the number of persons who want to work part-time. Accordingly the unemployment rate of these persons has risen. Employers apparently prefer to hire adult women for part-time jobs, rather than teen-agers.

WORKERS WHO MOVE Pages 3 and 4

Of a sample of men who were unemployed in March 1962 and who moved their residence some distance within the next twelve months, 72 percent had jobs in March 1963. Of a sample who did not move, 55 percent had jobs in March 1963.

SALARY STRUCTURES Page 4

In a study of clerical salary schedules in 139 establishments the BLS found 55 that provided length-of-service increases. About half of these confined them to employees below the middle of the range.

STATE OF NEW YORK Nelson A. Rockefeller, Governor
DEPARTMENT OF LABOR M. P. Catherwood, Industrial Commissioner

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EMPLOYMENT AREA BY AREA

The improvement over October a year ago is concentrated in nonmanufacturing industries even more in the State than in the country as a whole. The most striking change from a year ago continues to be the Nassau-Suffolk area's decline in employment in manufacturing; newspapers report that in the first three weeks of November Republic Aviation's Farmingdale plant laid off about 200 workers (out of 5,700), as the F-105 contract continues to phase out, bringing to about 8,400 the number of workers laid off this year.

WAGE AND SALARY WORKERS IN MANUFACTURING AND NONMANUFACTURING
IN NEW YORK'S PRINCIPAL INDUSTRIAL AREAS AND IN THE NATION
(Nonagricultural; data refer to mid-week of month; current data in thousands)

Industrial area	Total nonagricultural			Manufacturing			Nonmanufacturing		
	Oct. 1964	Percent change: Month	Year	Oct. 1964	Percent change: Month	Year	Oct. 1964	Percent change: Month	Year
United States	59,783	-0.1	+2.3	17,515	-1.8	+0.9	42,268	+0.7	+2.9
New York State	6,418.3	-0.1	+0.7	1,842.0	-0.6	-0.2	4,576.3	+0.1	+1.1
New York City	3,613.0	+0.6	+0.7	903.5	+0.8	-0.1	2,709.5	+0.6	+1.0
Rest of State	2,805.3	-1.0	+0.7	938.5	-1.9	-0.3	1,866.8	-0.5	+1.3
Albany area	235.4	+0.2	+1.1	60.7	-0.2	-2.1	174.7	+0.3	+2.3
Binghamton area	79.3	0	+1.5	35.4	0	+2.6	43.9	0	+0.7
Buffalo area	434.6	-3.4	-0.6	159.9	-8.4	-4.2	274.7	-0.3	+1.6
Nassau-Suffolk	525.9	-0.5	-0.5	129.3	-0.8	-8.8	396.6	-0.5	+2.6
Rochester area	257.5	+0.3	+5.0	117.0	+0.6	+5.3	140.5	+0.1	+4.7
Syracuse area	193.3	-0.4	+1.2	64.4	+0.2	+1.6	128.9	-0.7	+0.9
Utica area	102.6	+0.6	-1.3	37.3	+1.1	-0.5	65.3	+0.3	-1.7
Westchester	252.9	-1.4	+1.5	66.5	-5.3	-1.3	186.4	+0.1	+2.6
Other	723.8	-1.1	+0.7	268.0	-0.1	+4.4	455.8	-1.6	-1.4

Source: Division of Employment and U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

EFFECTS OF MINIMUM WAGE CHANGE

"Economic Effects of Minimum Wages" is the name of a 120-page report the Department of Labor has just issued (bulletin B-148). It contains the findings of a study in depth of the results of the increase in New York's retail-trade minimum wage in 1957-58. These findings include the extent to which stores gave increases to employees who were already receiving more than the new $1-an-hour minimum, in order to preserve existing wage differentials; and the extent to which stores saved money by reducing weekly hours and sometimes by laying workers off. The report also contains an extended analysis of the degree to which stores made adjustments such as reducing service to customers and using fewer extras in peak periods.

A copy of the report will be sent on request. Address Division of Research and Statistics (Room 679), N.Y.S. Department of Labor, 80 Centre Street, New York, N.Y. 10013.

COLLECTIVE BARGAINING SETTLEMENTS

The next paragraphs summarize two important settlements made in September. In that month there were 76 settlements involving 50 or more workers in New York State. Altogether they affected 54,000 workers in 18 manufacturing and 4 nonmanufacturing industries. Every month, a summary of each recent settlement involving 50 or more will be found in the Department's monthly publication "Collective Bargaining Settlements in New York State."

Pennsylvania Railroad and Transport Workers, Railway Division (7,000 workers in New York State, 15,000 workers in nation): 9 cents per hour retroactive to January 1 and 8 cents effective January 1, 1965. Company will provide 9 paid holidays effective January 1, 1965 (now 8) and 3 weeks vacation after 10 years (was after 15 years), 4 weeks after 25 years. For workers whose jobs are eliminated due to transfer of work, agreement provides option of resigning with severance pay or accepting furlough subject to recall. Last renewal July 1962. Contract in effect until changed in accordance with Railway Labor ACT. (September settlement).

Hooker Chemical Corporation and Niagara Hooker Employees Union, Ind., Niagara Falls (1,150 workers): 5 cents per hour effective October 1 and 6 cents effective October 1, 1965. Company will pay full cost of hospital-surgical insurance (previously paid 90%). Agreement provides improvements in pension plan. Last reopening in October 1963. Contract expires September 30, 1966. (October settlement).

Two other important September events are an agreement of Otis Elevator Company with the International Union of Electrical Workers (1,500 workers, in Yonkers) and an agreement of Procter & Gamble with an independent union (1,090 workers, in New York City).

The immediate raise at Otis was 5 to 7 cents an hour; 11.6 cents at P & G. The corresponding raises in the 76 settlements of September averaged 10 cents. As reported in the last issue of the "Weekly Labor News Memorandum," the average for settlements of the first nine months of 1964, including September, was 9.7 cents.(The corresponding nine-month figure for the country as a whole, 9.0 cents, is not exactly comparable. A main reason is that the national industry-mix differs from that of the State. -- All the above averages are medians, weighted by number of workers involved; they include cases in which there was no immediate increase, though there may have been improvements in fringe benefits, not represented in these figures.)

WORK STOPPAGES

There were 2,200 workers in the State idle as a direct result of strikes, on December 5. The figure declined from 2,700 a week earlier; though one strike of 20 persons began in New York City, seven, involving 1,200 persons, ended during the week, including:

New York City:	750:	Fur dressing companies (members of Fur Dressers Bureau, and independent firms) Locals 2 and 3, Meat Cutters (began November 26 and December 1; ended December 4) This strike also affected New Jersey firms.
Buffalo:	400:	Niagara Machine & Tool Works Local 500, Auto Workers (began November 6; ended December 1)

SALARIES IN TECHNICAL OCCUPATIONS

About $406 a month was the average salary in the United States of engineering technicians of the lowest grade, and $713 of those of the highest grade, in February-March 1964, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reports. The Bureau describes technicians in its grade I as performing simple routine tasks under close supervision, or from detailed procedures laid down for them. The relatively complex assignments of technicians in top grade (grade V) involve responsibility for planning and conducting a complete project of relatively limited scope, or a portion of a larger and more diverse project, in accordance with approaches outlined by an engineer. The average salary of engineering technicians rose 2.9 percent between 1962 and 1963 and 3.6 percent between 1963 and 1964.

As to draftsmen, the Bureau found an average of $585 for fully experienced draftsmen, $459 for junior draftsmen, and $361 for the relatively small group of tracers. In the three years between 1961 and 1964 the pay of the draftsman group rose 10.3 percent, on the average.

Wage distributions and related information about these technician-level employees and also about accountants, auditors, attorneys, personnel directors, engineers, chemists, and some others is found in the Bureau's recent bulletin 1422, the latest in a series that began four years ago.

PART-TIME JOBS

The number of part-time jobs has increased greatly in the last years, but it has not increased as much as the number of persons who want to work part-time. In May 1957 about 10 percent of all unemployed persons in the United States were looking for part-time jobs; in May 1954 it was over 16 percent. Correspondingly, the unemployment rate of persons who wanted to work part-time rose from 3.7 percent (of all persons working or wanting to work part-time) to 5.7 percent, while the rate for persons who wanted to work full-time rose only from 4.0 to 4.7.

Competition among teen-agers for jobs has been increased by the growth in their numbers. In the seven years 1957-64 their number has risen 35 percent (75 percent in the case of those 16 and 17 years old). Their situation is becoming worse, since so many of them are about to reach the age of 18, when they will need full-time instead of part-time work.

For part-time jobs, employers apparently prefer to hire adult women instead of teen-agers; the unemployment rate of adult women seeking part-time jobs is only about one-third that of teen-age workers seeking part-time jobs. The latter are generally less skilled, less experienced, and more likely to move from job to job and to move into and out of the labor force. (Unemployment Among Full-Time and Part-Time Workers, in September "Monthly Labor Review"; also available as Special Labor Force Report 45.)

WORKERS WHO MOVE

A study of men who in March 1963 were living in a different county or state than a year earlier indicates that the unemployment rate of this group, both before and after the shift, was twice as high as for men who did not migrate. The men who moved were younger than the others, on the average, and not so well established in

job tenure. The apparent causal relation between unemployment and changing residence is underscored by the fact that 11 percent of those who were unemployed in March 1962 moved during the year, as compared to 6 percent of the employed. The jobless men who migrated did better than those who stayed where they were: 72 percent of the unemployed of March 1962 who moved had jobs in March 1963, but only 55 percent of those who stayed had jobs at that time.

The results of the study of Geographic Mobility and Employment Status, by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, is reported in some detail in the August "Monthly Labor Review"; and the article is available, with statistical tables added, as Special Labor Force Report 44.

SALARY STRUCTURES

The U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics has issued, as Bulletin 1417, a detailed study of "Salary Structure Characteristics in Large Firms, 1963," which it undertook in order to give the U. S. Civil Service Commission background for Federal pay administration. The study was confined to white-collar work. It took in the clerical salary schedules of 139 establishments (99 companies), and a larger number of professional and/or administrative salary schedules, including some that integrated all three groups. Many of the companies established formal salary structures for white-collar occupations for the first time during and following World War II, often adopting them first for office clerical positions -- later they would add grades for professional and administrative positions or else create a separate schedule for these.

Among the 139 purely clerical plans, 105 reported making periodic reviews (usually annual) based on performance or merit. The median plan gave some increase to 60 percent of the covered employees per year. For 16 nonperiodic plans the figure was 16 percent.

Taking together all plans covered by the survey, the factor mentioned most often as explaining the size of adjustments made is the salaries paid by other firms, especially those that compete for labor with the first firm; many firms make salary surveys before reviewing their own salary structure. Within a firm, changes in one schedule help explain the size of later increases in its other schedules. The degree of change in the cost of living was also mentioned by way of explanation. Only in connection with clerical salaries was collective bargaining mentioned as a direct explanation of the size of adjustments.

Among the clerical plans there were 55 that provided length-of-service increases; in about half these cases it was confined to employees below the middle salary in the salary-range of any given job. The study also reports data on plans covering professional and administrative jobs, and on plans covering these plus clerical jobs in the same scheme. The clerical-professional-administrative group rarely provided length-of-service increases. In all three categories, more than half of the plans considered the mid-point of the range to be market value of the job when fully and competently performed.

Beside these subjects, the report covers: the effect of cash bonuses on salary schedules; ingrade differentials at various salary levels; and the practice of having a worker skip a grade, and of hiring above the minimum salary level of the job if the applicant has much experience or has a scarce skill.